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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
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Agent.—Major R. M. Carleton *is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name.* T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
Friday,	7	3 4	57	*For November, 1837.*		
Saturday,	7	4 4	56		h.	m.
Sunday,	7	5 4	55	First	5	9 5 fore'n
Monday,	7	5 4	55	Full	13	6 11 morn.
Tuesday,	7	6 4	54	Last	20	12 13 morn.
Wednesday	7	6 4	54	New	27	9 22 even.
Thursday,	7	7 4	53			

$200 REWARD.

State of South Carolina.

By his Excellency Pierce M. Butler, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said State.

WHEREAS, information has been received by this department that an atrocious murder was committed in the district of York, on the 14th inst. on the body of [illegible] Nance, by a negro slave named Jack, the property of George M'Alilley, and that said negro Jack has fled from justice.

NOW KNOW YE, [illegible] for the apprehension of said Jack may be [illegible] reward of [illegible] crime; [illegible] hundred [illegible] Jack is about 9 [illegible] weighs about 150 or 160 [illegible], complexion yellow black, loves a dram, talks much, and brags greatly of his knowledge of Farriery and Wagoning, of which it is said that he has been driver in almost every State south and west of New York. He was sometime ago purchased by his present owner from a Mr. Waugh of North Carolina.

Given under my hand and seal of the State at Columbia, this 24th day of Oct. 1837.

P. M. BUTLER.

By the Governor.
B. H. Saxon, Secretary of State.

The Negro has been heard of between Charlotte and Yorkville.

☞The Lincoln Treasurer is hereby [illegible] and forbid paying [illegible] order to Wilson Bickerville, York, Dec. 8, S. C.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by John Penman to the undersigned, I will expose to public sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 28th instant, all the property therein conveyed, consisting of

Valuable Silver Plate, Bureaus, Sofas, Centre Table, Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattrasses and Bed Furniture, Chairs, A quantity of Wine of different qualities, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WM. J. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*
Nov. 15, 1837. 173

A Bridge to Build.

THE undersigned being appointed by the County Court to contract for the building of a BRIDGE across McAlpin's Creek at Williamson's (formerly Foster's) Mills, on the Providence Road, will offer at the same, on Saturday the 9th day of December next, the contract to the lowest bidder.—The Bridge will be about 70 feet long. A plan of it can be seen at any time by calling on Dr. S. H. Smith. Terms and further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. LEE, }
WM. REID, } *Commissioners.*
S. H. SMITH, }

Nov. 11, 1837. 174

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

Wm. H. Wilson, Ex'r. of W. Morrison, decd.
vs.
James Magnus, George D. Longstaff, John Penman, Henry Blundell and Henry Heathorn, members of the Anglo-American Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment, Levied in the hands of William Carson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

Remarks of Mr. Calhoun

On the Bill establishing the Issues of Treasury Notes.

In Senate, Saturday 18th, 1837.

[Concluded.]

Suppose, then, the Government, at the commencement of its operation, had selected an individual merchant, at any one point in the Union, say New York, and had connected itself with him, as it has with the banks, by giving him the use of the public funds from the time of their collection until their disbursement, and of receiving and paying away, in all its transactions, nothing but the precious coins, except gold and silver; is it not manifest, that a decisive control would be given to the part where he resided, over all the others; that his promissory notes would circulate every where, through all the ramifications of commerce; that they would regulate exchanges; that they would be the medium of paying duty bonds; and that they would attract the imports and exports of the country to the ports where such extraordinary facilities were afforded. If such would clearly be the effects in the case supposed, it is equally clear, that the concentration of the currency at the same point, through the connexion of the Government with the banks, would have equal, if not greater effects; and that whether one general bank should be used as an agent, or a league of banks, which should have their centre there.—To other parts of the country, the trifling advantage which a branch or deposite bank would give in the safe keeping of the public revenue, would be as nothing, compared to the losses caused to their commerce by centralizing the monied action of the country at a remote point. Other gentlemen can speak for their own section; I can speak with confidence of that, which I have the honor in part to represent. The entire staple states, I feel a deep conviction, banks and all, would in the end, be great gainers by the disseverance, whatever might be the temporary inconvenience. If there be any other section, in which the effect would be different, it would be but to confirm the views which I have presented.

As connected with this, there is a point well deserving consideration. The union between bank and Government is not only a main source of that dangerous expansion and contraction in the banking system, which I have already illustrated, but is also one of the principal causes of that powerful and almost irresistible tendency to the increase of banks which even its friends see and deplore.—I dwelt on this point on a former occasion, (on Mr. Webster's motion to renew the bank charter in 1833,) and will not repeat what I then said. But in addition to the causes then enumerated, there are many others very powerful, and among others the one under consideration. They all may be summed up in one general cause. We have made banking too profitable; far, very far too profitable; and, I may add, influential. One of the most ample sources of this profit and influence may be traced, as I have shown, to the connexion with the Government; and is of course, among the prominent causes of the strong and incessant tendency of the system to increase, which even its friends see must finally overwhelm either the banks or the institutions of the country. With a view to check the growth, they have proposed to limit the number of banks and the amount of banking capital by an amendment of the constitution; but it is obvious, that the effects of such an amendment, if it were practicable, would but increase the profits and influence of bank capital; and that finally, it would justly produce such indignation on the part of the rest of the community against such unequal advantages, that in the end, after a long and violent struggle, the overthrow of the entire system would follow. To obviate this difficulty, it has been proposed to add a limitation upon the amount of their business; the effect of which would be the accommodation of favorites, to the exclusion of the rest of the community, which would be no less fatal to the system. There can be in fact, but one safe and consistent remedy: the rendering banking as a business, less profitable and influential; and the first and decisive step towards this is a disseverance between the banks and the Government. To this may be added, some effectual limitation on the denomination of the notes to be issued, which would operate in a similar manner.

I pass over other important objections to the connexion; the corrupting influence and the spirit of speculation which it spreads far and wide over the land. Who has not seen and deplored the vast and corrupting influence brought to bear upon the legislatures to obtain charters, and the means necessary to participate in the profits of the institutions. This gives a control to the Government which grants such favors, of a most extensive and pernicious character, all of which must continue to spread and increase, if the connexion should continue, until the whole community must become one contaminated and corrupted mass.

There is another and a final reason, which I shall assign against the reunion with the banks. We have reached a new era with regard to these institutions. He who would judge of the future by the past in reference to them, will be wholly mistaken. The year 1833 marks the commencement of this era. That extraordinary man who had the power of imprinting his own feelings on the community, then commenced his hostile attacks, which have left such effects behind, that the war then commenced against the banks, I clearly see, will not terminate, unless there be a separation between them and the Government; until one or the other triumphs; till the Government becomes the bank, or the bank the Government. In resisting their union, I act as the friend of both. I have, as I have said, no unkind feeling towards the banks. I am neither a bank man, nor an anti-bank man. I have but little connexion with them. Many of my best friends, for whom I have the highest esteem, have a deep interest in their prosperity, and as far as friendship or personal attachment extends, my inclination would be strongly in their favor. But I stand up here as the representative of no particular interest. I look to the whole, and the future, as well as the present; and I shall steadily pursue that course, which, under the most enlarged view I believe to be my duty. In 1834, I saw the present crisis. I now see, with equal certainty, one far more portentous. If this struggle is to go on; if the banks will insist upon a reunion with the Government, against the sense of a large and influential portion of the community; and, above all, if they should succeed in effecting it, a reflux flood will inevitably sweep away the whole system. A deep popular excitement is never without some reason, and ought ever to be treated with respect; and it is the part of wisdom to look timely into the cause, and correct it before the excitement shall become so great, as to demolish the object, with all its good and evil against which it is directed.

The only safe course for both Government and banks, is to remain as they are separated; each in the use of their own credit, and in the management of their own affairs. The less the control and influence of the one over the other, the better. Confined to their legitimate sphere, that of affording temporary credit to commercial and business men, bank notes would furnish a safe and convenient circulation in the range of commerce and business, within which the banks may be respectively situated, except almost entirely from those fluctuations and convulsions to which they are now so exposed; or if they should occasionally be subject to them, the evil would be local and temporary, leaving unaffected the action of the Government, and the general currency of the country, on the stability of which the prosperity and safety of the community so much depend.

I have now stated my objections to the reunion of the Government and the banks. If they are well founded; if the State banks are of themselves incompetent agents; if a bank of the United States be impracticable, or if practicable, would at this time, be the destruction of a large portion of the existing banks, and of renewed and severe pecuniary distress; if it would be against the settled conviction of an old and powerful party, whose opposition time cannot abate; if the union of Government and banks adds to the unfitness of their notes for circulation, and be unjust and unequal between citizen and citizen, and one portion of the Union and another; and, finally, if it would excite an implacable and obstinate war which could only terminate in the overthrow of the banking system, or the institutions of the country, it then remains that the only alternative would be permanently to separate the two, and to reorganize the treasury so as to enable it to perform those duties which have heretofore been performed by the banks. This proposed reorganization has been called a sub-treasury; an unfortunate word, calculated to mislead and conjure up difficulties and danger that do not in reality exist. So far from an experiment, or some new device, it is only returning to the old mode of collecting and disbursing public money, which, for thousands of years, has been the practice of all enlightened people till within the last century.

In what manner it is intended to reorganize the treasury by the bill reported I do not know. I have been too much engaged to read it; and I can only say, that for one, I shall assent to no arrangement which provides for a treasury bank, or that can be perverted into one. If there can be any scheme more fatal than a reunion with the banks at this time, it would be such a project. Nor will I give my assent to any arrangement which shall add the least unnecessary patronage. I am the sworn foe to patronage, and have done as much and suffered as much in resisting it as any one. Too many years have passed over me to change, at this late day, my course or principles. But I will say, that it is impossible so to organize the treasury for the performance of its own functions as to give to the Executive a tenth part of the patronage it will lose by the proposed separation, which, when the bill for the reorganization comes up, I may have an opportunity to show. I have ventured this assertion after much reflection, and with entire confidence in its correctness.

But something more must be done besides the reorganization of the treasury. Under the resolution of 1816 bank notes would again be received in the dues of the Government if the banks should resume specie payments. The legal as well as the actual connexion, must be severed. But I am opposed to all harsh or precipitate measures. No great process can be effected without a shock but through the agency of time. I accordingly propose to allow time for the final separation; and with this view, I have drawn up an amendment to this bill, which I shall offer at the proper time, to modify the resolution of 1816, by providing that after the 1st of January next, three-fourths of all sums due to the Government may be received in the notes of specie paying banks; and that after the 1st of January next following one half; and after the 1st of January next subsequent one fourth; and after the 1st of January thereafter nothing but the legal currency of the United States, or bills, notes, or paper issued under their authority, and which may by law be authorized to be received in their dues. If the time is not thought to be ample, I am perfectly disposed to extend it. The period is of little importance in my eyes, so that the object be effected.

In addition to this, it seems to me that some measure of a remedial character, connected with the currency, ought to be adopted to ease off the pressure while the process is going through. It is desirable that the Government should make as few and small demands on the specie market as possible during the time, so as to throw no impediment in the way of the resumption of specie payments. With this view, I am of the impression that the sum necessary for the present wants of the treasury should be raised by a paper, which should at the same time have the requisite qualities to enable it to perform the functions of a paper circulation. Under this impression, I object to the interest to be allowed on the treasury notes, which this bill authorizes to be issued, on the very opposite ground that the Senator from Massachusetts bestows his approbation. He approves of interest, because it would throw them out of circulation into the hands of capitalists, as a convenient and safe investment, and I disapprove because it will have that effect. I am disposed to ease off the process; for, I would suppose, is very little sufficitous on that point.

But I go further. I am of the impression, to make this great measure successful, and secure it against reaction, some stable and safe medium of circulation, to take the place of bank notes in the fiscal operations of the Government, ought to be issued. I intended to propose nothing. It would be impossible, with so great a weight of opposition, to pass any measure without the entire support of the administration, and, if it were, it ought not to be attempted where so much depend on the mode of execution. The best measure that could be devised might fail, and impose a heavy responsibility on its author, unless it met with the hearty support of those who are to execute it. I, then, intend merely to throw out suggestions, in order to excite the reflection of others on a subject so delicate and of so much importance, acting on the principle that it is the duty of all in so great a juncture, to present their views without reserve.

It is, then, my impression that in the present condition of the world, a paper currency in some form, if not necessary, is almost indispensable, in financial and commercial operations of civilized and extensive communities. In many respects it has a vast superiority over a metallic currency, especially in great and extended transactions, by its greater cheapness, lightness, and the facility of determining the amount. The great desideratum is, to ascertain what description of paper has the requisite qualities of being free from fluctuation in value, and liability to abuse, in the greatest perfection. I have shown, I trust, that the bank notes do not possess these requisites in a degree sufficiently high for this purpose. I go further. It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give the subject, that no convertible paper, that is, no paper whose credit rests upon a promise to pay, is suitable for currency. It is the form of credit proper in private transactions between man and man, but not for a standard of value to perform exchanges generally, which constitute the appropriate functions of money or currency. The measure of safety in the two cases are wholly different. A promissory note, or convertible paper, is considered safe, so long as the drawer has ample means to meet his engagements, and in passing from hand to hand, regard is had only to his ability and willingness to pay. Very different is the case in currency. The aggregate value of the currency of a country necessarily bears a small proportion to the aggregate value of its property. This proportion is not well ascertained, and is probably subject to considerable variation in different countries, and at different periods in the same country. It may be assumed conjecturally, in order to illustrate what I say, at one to thirty. Assuming this proportion to be correct, which probably is not very far from the truth, it follows that in a sound condition of the country where the currency is metallic, the aggregate value of the coin is not more than one in thirty of the aggregate value of the property. It also follows, that an increase in the amount of the currency, by an addition of a paper circulation of no intrinsic value, but increase the nominal value of the aggregate property of the country, in the same proportion that the increase bears to the whole amount of currency; so that if the currency be doubled, the nominal value of the property will also be doubled. Hence it is, that when the paper currency of a country is in the shape of promissory notes, there is a constant tendency to excess. We look for their safety to the ability of the drawer, and so long as his means are ample to meet his engagements, there is no distrust, without reflecting that, considered as currency, it cannot safely exceed one in thirty in value compared to property; and the delusion is further increased by the constant value of property, with the increase of the notes in circulation, so as to maintain the same relative proportion. It follows that a government may safely contract a debt many times the amount of its aggregate circulation; but, if it were to attempt to put its promissory notes in circulation in amount equal to its debts, an explosion in the currency would be inevitable. And hence, with other causes, the constant tendency to an excessive issue of bank notes in prosperous times, when so large a portion of the community are anxious to obtain accomodation, and who are disappointed when negotiable paper is refused by the banks, not reflecting that it would not be safe to discount beyond the limits I have assigned for a safe circulation, however good the paper offered.

On what, then, ought a paper currency to rest? I would say on demand and supply simply, which regulates the value of every thing else—the constant demand which the Government has on the community for its necessary supplies. A medium resting on this demand, which simply obligates the Government, to receive it in all of its dues, to the exclusion of every thing else except gold and silver, and which shall be optional with those who have demands on the Government to receive or not, would, it seems to me, be as stable in its value as those metals themselves, and be as little liable to abuse as the power of coining. It would contain within itself a self regulating power. It could only be issued to those who had claims on the Government, and to those only with their consent, and of course only at or above par with gold and silver, which would be its habitual state; for as far as the Government was concerned, it would be equal in every respect to gold and silver, and superior in many; particularly in regulating the distant exchanges of the country. Should, however, a demand for gold and silver from abroad, or other accidental causes depress it temporarily, as compared with the precious metals, it would then return to the Treasury, and as it could not be paid out during such depression, its gradual diminution in the market would soon restore it to an equality, when it would again flow out into the general circulation. Thus there would be a constant alternate flux and reflux into and from the Treasury, between it and the precious metals; but if at any time a permanent depression in its value, be possible from any cause, the only effect would be to operate as a reduction of taxes on the community, and the only sufferer would be the Government itself. Against this, its own interests would be a sufficient guarantee.

Nothing but experience can determine what amount and of what denominations might be safely issued; but it may be safely assumed, that the country would absorb an amount greatly exceeding its annual income. Much of its exchanges, which amount to a vast sum, as well as its banking business, would revolve about it, and many millions would thus be kept in circulation, beyond the demands of the Government. It may throw some light on the subject to state, that North Carolina, just after the revolution, issued a large amount of paper, which was made receivable in dues to her. It was also made a legal tender, but which of course, was not obligatory after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. A large amount, say between four and five hundred thousand dollars, remained in circulation after that period, and continued to circulate for more than twenty years at par with gold and silver during the whole time, with no other advantage than being received in the revenue of the State, which was much less than $100,000 per annum. I speak on the information of citizens of that State on whom I can rely.

But whatever may be the amount, that can be circulated, I hold it clear, that to that amount, it would be as stable in value as gold and silver itself, provided the Government be bound to receive it exclusively with those metals in all its dues, and that it be left perfectly optional with those who have claims on the Government, to receive it, or not. It will also be a necessary condition, that notes of too small a denomination should not be issued, so that the Treasury shall have ample means to meet all demands, either in gold or silver, or the bills of the Government, at the option of those who have claims on it. With these conditions, no further variation could take place between it and gold and silver, than that which would be caused by the action of commerce. An unusual demand from abroad for the metals would, of course, raise them a little in their relative value, and depress relatively the Government bills in the same proportion, which would cause them to flow into the Treasury, and gold and silver to flow out; while on the contrary an increased demand for the bills in the domestic exchange would have the reverse effect, causing as I have stated, an alternate flux and reflux into the Treasury, between the two, which would at all times, keep their relative values either at or near par.

No one can doubt that the fact of the Government receiving and paying away bank notes in all its fiscal transactions, is one of the principal sources of their great circulation, and it was mainly on that account that the notes of the late bank of the United States, so freely circulated all over the Union. I would ask then, why should the Government mingle its credit with that of private corporations? No one can doubt, but that the Government credit is better than that of any bank; more stable and more safe. Why then should it mix up with the less perfect credit of those institutions? Why should it not be safe in its own hands, while it shall be considered safe in the hands of 800 private institutions scattered all over the country, and which have no other object, but their own private profit, to increase which they almost constantly extend their business to the most dangerous extremes? And why should the community be compelled to give six per cent. discount for the Government credit blended with that of the Banks, when the superior credit of the Government could be furnished separately, without discount, to the mutual advantage of the Government and the community? Why, let me ask, should the Government be exposed to such difficulties, as the present, by mingling its credit with the banks, when it could be exempt from all such, by using, by itself, its own safer credit? It is time the community, which has so deep an interest in a sound and cheap currency, and the equality of the laws between one portion of the citizens of the country and another, should reflect seriously on these things; not for the purpose of oppressing any interest, but to correct gradually disorders of a dangerous character, which have insensibly, in the long course of years, without being perceived by any one, crept into the State. The question is not between credit and no credit, as some would have us believe, but in what form credit can best perform the functions of a sound and safe currency. On this important point I have freely thrown out my ideas, leaving it to this body and the public to determine what they are worth. Believing that there might be a sound and safe paper currency founded on the credit of Government exclusively, I was desirous that those who are responsible and have the power, should have availed themselves of the opportunity of the temporary deficit of the Treasury and the postponement of the fourth instalment, intended to be deposited with the States, to use them as the means of affording a circulation, for the present relief of the country and the banks, during the process of separating them from the Government; and if experience should justify it, of furnishing a permanent and safe circulation which would greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury, and afford, incidentally, much facility to the commercial operations of the country. But a different direction was given, and when the alternative was presented of a loan, or the withholding the fourth instalment from the States, I did not hesitate to give a decided vote for withholding it. My aversion to a public debt is deep and durable. It is, in my opinion pernicious, and is little short of a fraud on the public. I saw too much of it during the war not to understand something of the nature and character of public loans. Never was a country more egregiously imposed on.

Having now presented my views of the course and the measures, which the permanent policy of the country, looking to its liberty and lasting prosperity, requires, I come finally to the question of relief. I have placed this last, not that I am devoid of sympathy for the country in the pecuniary distress, which now pervades it. No one struggled earlier or longer to prevent it, than myself; nor can any one more sensibly feel the wide spread blight, which has suddenly blasted the hopes of so many, and precipitated thousands from affluence to poverty. The desolation has fallen mainly on the mercantile class—a class which I have ever held in the highest estimation. No country ever had a superior body of merchants, of higher honor, of more daring enterprise, or of greater skill and energy. The ruin of such a class is a heavy calamity, and I am solicitous among other things, to give such stability to our currency, as to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity hereafter.—But it was first necessary, in the order of things, that we should determine what sound policy, looking to the future, demands to be done, at the present juncture, before we consider the question of relief; which, as urgent as it may be, is subordinate and must yield to the former. The patient lies under a dangerous disease, with a burning thirst and other symptoms, which distresses him more than the vital organs which are attacked.—The skilful physician first makes himself master of the nature of the disease, and then determines on the treatment necessary for the restoration of health. This done, he next alleviates the distressing symptoms as far as is consistent with the restoration of health and no farther. Such shall be my course. As far as I possibly can, consistently with the views I entertain, and what I believe to be necessary to restore the body politic to health, I will do every thing in my power to mitigate the present distress. Further I cannot go.

After the best reflection, I am of opinion, that the Government can do but little in the way of relief; and that it is a case which must be mainly left to the constitution of the patient, who, thank God is young, vigorous and robust, with a constitution sufficient to sustain and overcome the severest attack. I dread the doctor and his drugs much more than the disease itself. The distress of the country consists in its indebtedness and can only be relieved by payment of its debts. To effect this, industry, frugality, economy and time, are necessary. I rely more on the growing crop—on the cotton, rice, and tobacco of the south, than all the projects or devices of politicians. I am utterly opposed to all coercion of this Government. But Government may do something to relieve the distress. It is out of debt, and in one of the principal creditors both of the banks and of the merchants, and should set an example of liberal indulgence. This I am willing to give freely. I am also prepared to vote freely the use of Government credit in some safe form, to supply any deficit in the circulation, during the process of recovery, as far as its financial wants will permit. I see not what more can be safely done. But my vision may be obtuse upon this subject. Those who differ from me, and who profess so much sympathy for the public, seem to think that much relief may be afforded. I hope they will present their views. I am anxious to hear their prescriptions, and I assure them, that whatever they may propose, if it shall promise relief, and be not inconsistent with the course, which I deem absolutely necessary for the restoration of the country to perfect health, shall cheerfully receive my support.—They may be more keen sighted than I am, as to the best means of relief, but cannot have a stronger disposition to afford it.

We have, Mr. President, arrived at a remarkable era in our political history. The days of Legislative and Executive encroachments, of tariffs, and surpluses, of bank and public debt, and extravagant expenditure, are past for the present.—The Government stands in a position disentangled from the past and freer to chose its future course,

than it ever has been since its commencement.—We are about to take a fresh start. I move off under the States right banner, and go in the dissolution, which I have been so long moving. I seize the opportunity thoroughly to reform the Government; to bring it back to its original principles; to retrench and economize, and rigidly to enforce accountability. I shall oppose, strenuously, all attempts to originate a new debt; to create a National Bank; to reunite the political and money powers (more dangerous than church and state) in any form or shape; to prevent the disturbances of the compromise, which is gradually removing the last vestige of the tariff system; and, finally, I shall use my best efforts to give an ascendency to the great conservative principle of State sovereignty, over the dangerous and despotic doctrine of consolidation. I rejoice to think, that the Executive Department of the Government is now so reduced in power and means, that it can no longer rely on its influence and patronage to secure a majority. Henceforward it can have no hope of supporting itself but on wisdom, moderation, patriotism, and devoted attachment to the constitution, which I trust will make it, in its own defence, an ally in effecting the reform which I deem indispensable to the salvation of the country and its institutions.

I look, sir, with pride to the wise and noble bearing of the little States right party, of which it is my pride to be a member, throughout the eventful period through which the country has passed since 1824. Experience already bears testimony to their patriotism, firmness, and sagacity, and history will do it justice. In that year, as I have stated, the tariff system triumphed in the councils of the nation. We saw its disastrous political bearings—foresaw its surpluses, and the extravagancies to which it would lead—we rallied on the election of the late President to arrest it through the influence of the Executive Department of the Government. In this we failed. We then fell back upon the rights and sovereignty of the States, and by the action of a small but gallant State, and through the potency of its interposition, we brought the system to the ground, sustained as it was by the opposition and the administration, and by the whole power and patronage of the Government.—The pernicious overflow of the Treasury, of which it was the parent, could not be arrested at once.—The surplus was seized on by the Executive and, by its control over the banks, became the fruitful source of Executive influence and encroachment. Without hesitation, we joined our old opponents on the tariff question, but under our own flag, and without merging in their ranks, and made a gallant and successful war against the encroachments of the Executive. That terminated, we part with our late allies in peace, and move forward, lag, or onward who may, to secure the fruits of our long, but successful struggle, under the old republican flag of '98, which though tattered and torn has never yet been lowered, and with the blessing of God never shall be with my consent.

Curran.—When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village ball-alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily around, when suddenly amongst us appeared a stranger, of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspect. His intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball-alley in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse: he was the rector of New Market. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery; thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of silly eccentricities; every one was welcome to share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company with them. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet and grammar, and the rudiments of the classics.

He taught me all he could, and then sent me to school at Middleton. In short, he made a man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing-room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball-alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed: "You are right, sir, you are right. The chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!" He dined with me, and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw the poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a right honourable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone; and no suitor had a larger deposite of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory!

Jewish Toleration.—A letter from Berlin, says "an opulent Prussian Israelite has lately given a noble example of tolerance. On the 17th instant was celebrated the inauguration of a church which he built for the use of the parish belonging to his estate. Pray, have you ever heard of Christians building synagogues for their Jewish neighbors. No!

Quick Work.—A Glasgow, Scotland paper, states that Baillie Clarkson, Selkirk, sat down to dinner in a pair of inexpressibles made of wool, which that very same morning was growing on the back of the sheep. In the brief space of eleven hours and a half, the fleece was shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven, and made into a pair of breeches for Bailie!

Two individuals are being exhibited at the Museum in New York, one of whom is said to be so tall that he cannot tell when his toes get cold and the other so low that he cannot reach high enough to button his jacket.

AGRARIAN—LOCO FOCO.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

As much is said in the newspapers of the day about the Loco Focos and Loco Foco doctrines, and as many of our readers may not be aware of the origin of that party and the nature and tendency of their principles, we deem it nothing amiss to say a few words on the subject. Some years since a Scotchman by the name of Robert Owens, a man of considerable intellect, and extensive reading, but of singular and eccentric notions and withall an atheist and opponent of the christian religion, came to this country to propagate his opinions both political and theological. Wherever he went he delivered lectures to audiences of the people, in which he contended that government was a useless institution, that all laws ought to be abolished, that the right of private property ought to be abolished, and all things held in common; that the marriage institution should also be abolished, and that in all things whatever there should be no restraint over men except the dictates of their consciences. In a word, he was for dissolving society into its original elements. He too, was an experimentalist, and for the purpose of exemplifying his doctrines, purchased a large settlement of land some where in the western wilds, which he called New Harmony, (or some such name,) upon which he intended to plant a colony; to be reared up in the faith and practice of his cherished principles. He had but few believers and fewer followers, being looked upon by the people as a visionary fanatic, and his project having totally failed, we have not heard of him for some years. He was succeeded by a female lecturer, by the name of Frances Wright, better known as Fanny Wright, who figured for a length of time in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. She too discoursed upon religion and politics, maintaining the atheistical doctrines of her predecessor, but was a little more moderate in her political tenets. She merely went for destroying monopolies, abolishing bank charters, and distinctions in society; proclaiming to the vagabond loafer of the streets, who stalked about in rags, sucking whiskey from the bung holes of barrels on the wharves, and sleeping in caves and shuck-pens, and begging or stealing his bread, being too lazy to work for it, that he was as good as the most industrious and opulent house-holder of the city. She denounced all men who had money enough to live upon without work, or whose business did not require them to do manual labor, as aristocrats and privileged classes. She professed to be the friend of the poor, teaching them to covet their neighbor's wealth without working for it, and seeking to make them discontented and unhappy because they had to labor for a living while others had not. Large audiences attended her lectures, some to see the woman, and others to hear her doctrines, and in such a city as New York it is not surprising that she had both believers and followers. In order to organize themselves and give efficacy to their doctrines, they called a meeting at Tammany Hall, being most of them Jackson men; but the leaders of that party not much admiring their new fangled politics, met also with them, and as the meeting was called to order, they suddenly extinguished all the lights and thus abruptly broke up all further proceedings. But these new doctrinaries, not discouraged by this defeat, appointed another night of meeting, and each prepared himself with a loco foco match box and a candle. When the meeting was called to order, the leaders of the Jackson party again extinguished the lights, and were astonished to see multitudes of candles suddenly lighted up in every part of the house. Such is the origin of the Loco Foco party and its name. The prominent doctrines which they support are as follows:

1st. That all banks are unconstitutional and injurious.

2. That Conventions or Legislatures can annul bank charters or other corporations at their pleasure, and before their expiration.

3. That all credits ought to be abolished, and no man be compelled by law to pay his debts.

4. That there ought to be no money but gold and silver in circulation.

5. That all distinction in society should be abolished; and the order of things reversed; so as to let the ignorant and indolent rule the balance, in the name of "the democracy of numbers."

6. That every man who is either, rich or talented, or is a bank director, or owns bank stock, or rides in a carriage, or is a merchant, or has the appearance and bearing of a gentleman is an aristocrat, and belongs to the "aristocracy of wealth."

Such are some of the principles of Loco Focoism; and if carried into practice would throw us back upon the jacobinical and revolutionary times of France in 1789 and '90. The grand animating principle of the party is a radical and fundamental uprooting of things as they are at present. Change—change of institutions; resolving society into its original elements, with no restraint upon the passions and appetites of men, but their own depraved consciences—no law—no constitution—no government—no obligation to country or state—anarchy—plunder—rapine and lawless misrule to predominate. In a word, to reduce us to the condition of a tribe of Indians.

The girls in Ohio make bouncing wives—some of them weigh 280 pounds, at "swate sixteen."

New Orleans, Nov. 8.

Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters, which have lately become the scene of so many heart-rending and appalling catastrophes. The steamer Monmouth left this port about a week since, laden with several hundred Indians, a portion of the emigrant Creek tribe as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being near eight o'clock at night and through the mismanagement of the officers and the obscurity of the scene, a collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. Whether any of the crew were saved or not we have not learned. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in a part of the stream where, by the usages of the river and the rules of the Mississippi Navigation, she had no right to go, and where of course the descending tow did not expect to meet her. Here is another, evidence of the gross carelessness of a class of men to whose charge we often commit our personal safety and precious lives.—*Bulletin.*

Public Spirit.—Among such a people as those of the United States, there must be PUBLIC SPIRIT. If every man pursues his own private interest, with an eye to nothing else; if his whole soul is bent upon accumulation, or upon pleasure; if he thinks it but a dream of enthusiasm to have account of the public weal and the world's welfare, he is not faithful to the country, nor to the age in which he lives. He is not qualified to act his part now, and here. In some other period, when no hope was rising before the world—in some other land, where all public spirit and all cheering promise were pressed down beneath the iron rule of arbitrary power, he might have acted his selfish part with some excuse—but not now, we repeat, and not here. And if he cannot act it here fitly and with dignity, neither can he with safety. He may busy himself with gathering up his little heap of treasures, or with expending it; he may think contemptuously of those who look beyond; while the storm is rising that may scatter his gains, and whelm his fortunes in the ruins of his country. And it will rise; this very selfishness, infecting the whole mass of our citizens, will furnish the very materials, the very elements of that wide spread destruction, and will, if not checked, rend the whole fabric of Society and government. —*Raleigh Register.*

We see it stated that Wade Hampton, Esq. of South Carolina, not long since paid the proprietors of the New York Spirit of the Times one hundred years' subscription in *advance*, amounting to five hundred dollars. This genteel thing is said to have been done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and Mr. Hampton the trouble of filing his receipts. It was doubtless adopted by him for contributing substantial aid to a paper in the success of which he felt an interest. The same liberal gentleman performed a similar flattering act towards the *National Intelligencer*; but thinking, probably, that the editors were not as likely to flourish for a century as the more youthful editor of the Times, he did not extend his subscription quite as far as in their case as in his. May he live to renew it in both cases.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A Judicious Measure.—It is stated that the Whigs, in one of the counties of Connecticut, have resolved to place a copy of Mr. Webster's speech in the hands of every voter in the county. This shows the right spirit, and is the true course to obtain a whig ascendency throughout the Union. Give the People correct information, and they will judge rightly and vote rightly. It was the unexampled zeal and industry of the Jackson leaders, in 1827-8, which enabled them, by carrying to the remotest cabin, and placing in the hands of every voter, political tracts and false views, to poison the minds of the People, and give a direction to public affairs which has proved so disastrous to the nation. It has required double the labor to repair this mischief which would have sufficed to prevent it. The efforts of the Whigs have at last, in a great measure, rectified public sentiment; and it requires only the active perseverance exhibited by their political adversaries to restore it thoroughly and permanently.—*ib.*

A Prediction.—An intelligent foreigner, long resident in this country and familiar with our local and general politics, although not a citizen, was conversing yesterday with some other passengers in one of the rail-road cars from Philadelphia. The conversation naturally turned upon the New York election, and somebody asked what Mr. Van Buren would do. "I'll tell you what I think he'll do," said the foreign gentleman. "If New York goes against him, he'll vote the whig ticket himself." Not unlikely.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

The New York Gazette says:—"We understand that Mr. Southard will in a few days resign his seat in the United States Senate, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is likely to take his place. Such an arrangement will only deprive the Senate of the services of one good man and secure to it those of another."

THE NEW YORK REVOLUTION.

The returns from the different counties, of the late election in New York, continue to enlarge the Whig majority. In truth, the Administration party appears to have been almost annihilated in every part of the State—so far as regards any representation which it will have in the Assembly. The Albany Evening Journal of Friday says, "The Western cars are just in. The entire West has broken loose. Chenango, Madison, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Jefferson, Oswego, Tompkins, Tioga, all, all Whigs! Herkimer and Lewis alone have gone for Van Buren." *All* the Senatorial districts, as far as heard from have returned Whig members; and out of 80 members of the other branch, whose election is ascertained, but six of them are Van Buren men. Last year the same counties returned 61 Van Buren men. The popular Whig gain, so far, is 29,067, and the Journal of Commerce (very good authority for such a prediction) calculates that the total Whig gain in the State will reach

50,000 Votes.

THE REIGN OF REASON RETURNING.

The results given above of the election in the great State of NEW YORK, leave no doubt of the salutary change in public sentiment, or rather in the public temperament, of which the antecedent late elections in MAINE, PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW JERSEY, had given us most favorable indications. Truth and Reason have prevailed over Error and Fanaticism, and true Republicanism is again in the ascendent.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on a state of things so cheering to the patriot and auspicious to the public interest. By the public interest, we do not here refer to any mere interest or concern of Party, but to the interest of all the People of the United States, and of every man, woman and child, of whom that People is made up. Without professing implicit faith in the maxim, that the voice of the PEOPLE is the voice of GOD, we mean to say that here is, as we believe, a case of the voice of Providence, delivered through the suffrage of a million of freemen, pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon the misrule of the last eight years, and denouncing especially the wilful perseverance in it, which has so far characterised the present Administration of the General Government.

The President of the United States and his friends may now see what is the consequence of "following in the footsteps" of his predecessor; that fatal pledge with which he pronounced the doom of his Administration and of his party. Never had any man, in coming to the helm of State, a fairer opportunity than the present Chief Magistrate—casting off the badge of party servitude, and repudiating dictation from *any* quarter where *measures* were concerned, by one or two well-timed sacrifices of odious measures, and the relinquishment of absurd prejudices, set up in the mere madness of party—to become the President *of* the Nation instead of the President of a Party, and conciliate the good will of many who were willing to judge him by his measures. It was a surprise to those who, though opposed to his election, had yet a good opinion of the personal sagacity of the President, that he should have missed his plain and obvious road to popularity, through the means of blessings conferred upon the country. He chose a different course. He "followed in the footsteps" of his predecessor, and carried out his measures. He fulfilled his pledges to his party, and his fulfillment of them has broken down the power of his Administration. We speak of its moral power, its political influence, and not of the legal constitutional power of the Executive, which, however, without the moral strength, is little more than the pageantry of office.

The consequences of the peaceful revolution thus achieved, must be a change in the policy of the Government, either upon the present submission of the Executive to the public will, by an entire abandonment of its obnoxious measures and doctrines, or in the *remoter* contingency, by the complete change in the composition of both Houses of Congress, which, it is now certain will be wrought by elections to be held within the coming year.

These are matters of which, probably, we shall have occasion to speak more at large hereafter; for the present, we will only again congratulate our readers upon the complete prostration, in the New York Election, of the baleful and withering influence which for so long a time, apparently omnipotent at the Palace, has blasted the public prosperity, and, calling to its aid all the disorganizing doctrines of the agrarians, the levellers and the anarchists, threatened to overwhelm our social system with a flood of even more direful evil than has already poured upon the agriculture, the commerce, and the manufactures—in short, on every condition and calling—of our once prosperous country.—*Nat. Intel.*

Definition of a drunkard.—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the destruction of health, the destroyer of reason. He is the brewer's agent, the ale-house benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scoff, his own shame. In sum,—a tub of swill, a spirit of sleep, a picture of a beast, a monster of a man.

Printers in the fore-ground.—Eight printers have been elected to the Legislature of Ohio, this year.

Pennsylvania.—The editor of the Philadelphia Herald has been at much pains to obtain the official returns of the votes for members of the State Legislature in 1836 and 1837, to show the relative strength polled by the two political parties, in each year. The votes for both years are given in detail in the Herald. The aggregate is as follows:

	1836.	1837.
Van Buren	89,564	89,879
Whig,	76,030	85,941
Van Buren majority,	13,754	3,938

Making a difference in favor of the Whigs, between the two elections, of over by 10,000 votes, and reducing the Van Buren majority in the Assembly from 72 to 10. The reign of political delusion is ended in the Keystone State. Another effort and the fabric of imposture is tumbled into the dust.—*Nat. Intell.*

If the withholding of the fourth instalment does not throw the State Government of Illinois into pecuniary difficulty, we shall be gratified. Our Legislature, confiding in the declarations of the Administration, that our country was to witness one uninterrupted scene of prosperity while under its control, appropriated the instalment referred to in aid of our great system of Internal Improvements; and, so heavy have been the drafts on the Treasury for this purpose, we would not be surprised to learn that the funds thus appropriated had been expended for some time, and that the bank at this time has advanced many thousands to the Government.—*Illinois Journal.*

A Correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette strongly advocates the retrocession of that place to the State of Virginia. He complains that Congress is so busy with the affairs of the nation that they have no time to attend to the interests of the District, and states that it is probable that when the charters of the present banks have expired, Congress will [illegible] them and the banking institutions will [illegible] the price of their prosperity.

Prospects in Mississippi.—The National Republican of the 3d instant says: Judge Huling has declined running for Congress in Mississippi, and T. J. Word of Pontotoc has been substituted on the Whig ticket. The Whigs of the State are in high spirits. The election takes place next Monday.—Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson have addressed a circular to their constituents, stating that the House of Representatives determined that they were entitled to their seats for the whole Congress, and they should accordingly retain them.

It is stated in the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer that the "great expunger," Colonel Thomas Hombug Benton, wended his way home, "solitary and alone;" and it tells us upon the authority of those who followed after him, that at every public house on the line of his travels, where his name was registered, *black lines* were drawn around it, and "*Expunged by order of the board of this House,*" written across it.

The Middle Ground.—Some of the administration papers are trying to rally their routed party, and make a stand on what they call "*the middle ground.*" But it is a "forlorn hope." Next year they will be neither in the *front* nor *middle*, for the whigs will drive them all helter skelter into the BACK GROUND.

Lord Melborne and the Queen.—The following extraordinary fact was told by Major Cumming Bruce at the conservative dinner given to him and Mr. M'Kenzie, jun. of Seatwell, at Forres, on Friday week. Major Cumming Bruce said he rose not only to tell a tale, but to crave a boon. The circumstances alluded to by the chairman was not a tale, but a fact. Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, in the course of his official duty, lately waited upon the Queen at Windsor. After the business was concluded, the noble lord said there was a subject which he felt called on to press upon her Majesty's attention. It was, whether there was any individual for whom her Majesty entertained such a preference that she might wish to have associated with her in the cares of that sovereignty with which Providence has blessed her. The Queen, no doubt, felt a little surprised at being thus addressed by a person who had acquired some notoriety, not very creditable in matters of this kind, and she requested to know if it was as a minister of the Crown and a matter of state policy, that he asked the question; for, if it was, she would endeavor to give him an answer. His lordship replied, that under no other circumstances would he have presumed to put such a question to her Majesty. "Then," said the Queen, with that seriousness and dignity with which she well knows how to discharge her high duties, "there is one individual for whom I entertain a decided preference, and that individual is the Duke of Wellington." (Immense cheering and laughter.) "Gentlemen," added Major Cumming Bruce, "I leave you to figure the length of Lord Melborne's face on receiving this answer. For the correctness of the statement I give the guaranty of my name." The honorable gentleman then proposed the health of the chairman, warmly eulogising his worth and hospitality and his services in the conservative cause.—[*English papers.*

Old State Bank.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held on Monday last. Col. Allen Rogers, sen. was called to the Chair. The Treasurer of the Bank (Judge Caldwell) submitted a detailed statement of the condition of the Bank, when, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to the 24th inst. viz:—

Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of the Capital Stock and effects of this Bank shall be paid to the stockholders, or their lawful representatives, on and after the first Monday in December next, at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, on surrendering the certificates held by them to be cancelled.

Resolved, That the treasurer of this Bank retain or cause to be redeemed, at the Bank of the State, the outstanding Notes issued by this Bank and its branches, until the 24th of this month (November) inclusive, and no longer; and that the President of the Bank give notice thereof in the newspapers printed in this City.

Resolved, That Messrs. Weston R. Gales, Alfred Jones, George W. Mordecai, David W. Stone and Duncan Cameron be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to examine the statement of the condition of the Bank laid before this meeting by its Treasurer, and the Books of the same, and report to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders to be held on the 4th Monday in this month, the precise amount of the *final* Dividend, to be paid on each share of stock.

As some anxiety is doubtless felt as to the amount of Dividend to be *finally* declared, we think we are justified in stating that it will be about six per cent. Eighty-eight per cent. has already been paid and the forthcoming Dividend will probably increase the value of the Shares to 994 each.—*Register.*

The Rev. Dr. Hooper, *Professor* of Ancient Languages in our University, has accepted the Presidency of the Theological Institution in South Carolina, and he will consequently resign, on the first of January next, the station at Chapel Hill which it is said he has so ably and satisfactorily filled for many years. As the State is deeply interested in the welfare of our University, we hope that no pains will be spared by the Trustees to select a successor who shall fully meet the expectations [illegible] education established by the liberality of the [illegible] family [illegible] indoucements, together with the healthy location of the University, and the excellent society to be found there, will no doubt insure many applications.

Had we the power of filling Mr. Hooper's chair, the gentleman whom we should unhesitatingly select is now a resident of this place. With the secondary qualifications requisite for the station, the Rev. J. Burke, a gentleman to whom we allude, is believed to combine talents of a superior order, general learning, and a knowledge of the Ancient Languages which is not surpassed by any other who is likely to apply for the Professorship. We learn with much pleasure that he has placed his name, as an applicant before the Executive Committee of the Trustees, and for the sake of sound learning and the best interests of the University, we heartily wish that he may be chosen.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Federal Court.—The Fall Term of the United States' Court for the District of North Carolina, commences in this City, to-day Judges, Barbour and Potter, presiding.

Two individuals were brought to our Jail last week, for trial at this Term, charged with Mail robbery. Their names are Andrew Jackson Loftis and Calvin D. Smith. They were Stage Drivers between Wades-boro' and Charlotte, and Charlotte and Lincolnton, in this State, and it is supposed their depredation lasted, by means of false keys, a continuous period of three months. About $500 have been returned by Loftis, and it is supposed to be something less than half the amount abstracted from the Mail.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Duel was fought near Gaston, in this State, on Monday last, between Hon. George C. Dromgoole, a Member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Daniel Dugger, of the same State. Mr. Dugger received the ball of his antagonist under his right arm, and though badly wounded, is likely to recover. Mr. Dromgoole escaped uninjured.

A good hit.—One of the best things of the kind I have seen, in many a day, is a humorous and resolution offered at a Whig meeting, in this town, on Saturday evening, by one of our hard fisted workies. It was received and passed with acclamation.—Whether it be regarded for the truth of its statements, its logical deductions, or its epigrammatic wit, it must be confessed to stand at the head of the whole preamble and resolution family. Here it is:

"Whereas—The Chief Magistrate of this Union has set out following in the footsteps of his *illustrious Predecessor*, and pledged himself to carry his measures—and, whereas one of the leading principles of his administration, was the prostration of the credit system, in defending which, he declared that "ALL WHO TRADE ON BORROWED CAPITAL MUST TO FAIL!" and, whereas, Martin Van Buren was elected not by any merit or ability of his own, but solely by the known recommendation and popularity of the "revered chief"—therefore it *Resolved*—that, in as much as Martin Van Buren is trading on *borrowed capital*, HE MUST TO FAIL!—*Massillon Gazette.*

Treasury Notes.—The Secretary of the Treasury has published the following notice in the Globe, of this instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1837.

In conformity to the 13th section of the act of October 12, 1837, "to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes," it is hereby published that the amount issued during the last month has been $3,723 83.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Charlotte:

Friday, November 24, 1837.

Glorious Whig Victory in New York!!

The history of this country does not furnish a parallel to the unprecedented—yet so glorious change, as the result of the election in the State of New York—She is completely regenerated.—Mr. Van Buren's own State has gone against him by a majority of at least **30,000** votes—he had a majority we believe in the Presidential election of 28,000, besides a large majority in the State Legislature. The Whigs have now elected **one hundred and one out of 128 members of the Assembly!** They have also elected **six** of the eight Senators elected this year. This result was as unlooked for by us as it is gratifying, and has, no doubt, filled the heart of every true lover of his country with joy. Who would have imagined that in less than one year, that New York, bound as she is by office-holders and the Safety Fund System, would have deserted Mr. Van Buren—yet such is the fact—and a lesson has been taught him which, if we mistake not the man, he will be apt to improve on. To give our readers some idea of the change, we subjoin returns from several of the counties, with the vote of 1836 and 1837:

	Whig majorities in 1837.	*V. B. majorities in 1836.*
Albany	600	600
Rensselaer	300	349
Schenectady	349	349
Saratoga	400	300
Montgomery	300	1200
Oneida	800	1600
Dutchess	1500	1600
Ulster	600	1500
Greene	250	1100
Orange	600	1300
Columbia	300	700
New York	8000	1000
Richmond	18	600
Kings	150	450
Queens	250	250
Westchester	200	1250

☞ The result of the election in New York in favor of the Whigs, it is said, will have a most happy effect upon the business of that city and State, and even the whole country. Already, so to speak, (says the correspondent of the Nat. Intel.) *we feel*, as well as see, the future. Faces are chartered; business men begin to look happy; mechanics are encouraged, and every body—the "*ruin and ruin*" few excepted—rejoices over the future. A gentleman in New York writing to his friend in the City of Washington says: "the effect of the election has already been sensibly felt in the restoration of confidence. Property of all descriptions has risen in value. Real estate is twenty-five per cent. better than it was a week ago; and merchants hold their goods at an advance of from five to ten per cent."

☞ *Two Jackson Members of Congress instructed.*—At a very large meeting held in the City of New York on the 10th inst. after the result of the election in that city was known, the following resolutions were adopted. It will be seen that Churchill C. Cambreleng and Ely Moore, representatives from the City of New York have been instructed to resign or conform to the sentiments of their constituents. Every one must be satisfied from the recent elections that they do not *truly* represent the sentiments of a majority, and they have now an opportunity of carrying out their principles—but we believe they will not resign—this fuss about the doctrine of instruction was merely made use of as a scare crow to enable them to accomplish their design of getting a majority in the U. S. Senate—they never intended to let the rule apply to them. We shall soon see how far we are right.

Resolved, That three successive elections in the city of New York, to wit, the election of Morris Franklin (Whig) to the Assembly in December—of Aaron Clark, (Whig) Mayor in April—and of Gulian C. Verplanck (Whig) Senator by a majority of about 3000 in November—having demonstrated incontestably, that the "Democracy of Numbers" in this city is opposed to the principles and measures of the administration and its supporters: Therefore

Be it further Resolved, That Churchill C. Cambreleng and Ely Moore, members of Congress from the city of New York, who, and whose party, have repeatedly made declarations that it is the duty of the Representatives of the people to obey the voice of the people, be requested to carry their professions and declarations into immediate practice; either by conforming to the will of their constituents, or by resigning their seats in the 25th Congress.

Resolved, That in adopting these resolutions we do not hold to the doctrine of instruction as advocated by the opposite party, but we adopt them for the purpose of exhibiting to them as in a mirror, their own principles and their duty of carrying them into practice.

At this meeting a committee of 70 was appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the victory of the Whigs. Meetings for the same purpose have been held in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Faneuil (the Cradle of Liberty) Hall, Boston, at which Mr. Webster presided. Mr. Bell of Tenn., Messrs. Graves and Underwood of Ken., and Messrs. Hoffman and Curtis of New York, were present. The meeting were addressed by all of these gentlemen, who were rapturously cheered. Several sentiments were proposed by Mr. Webster. Mr. Hoffman,

Alluding to his exhausted condition, remarked that he was like a worn-out and disabled soldier from the field of victory. His voice sounded unfamiliar to his ears, but he must be permitted to use it to tell the people of Boston the noble deeds just done by their brethren of New York. For the last four days, his substance had been wasted in the contest held, and he could speak of little but feats of broil and of battles won.

He was almost in the state of the Athenian soldier, who carried the news of the battle of Marathon to the city of Athens, and expired immediately after promulgating it. Should he expire after saying a word, he could almost consider his death happy, since his last breath would be expended in giving publicity to the glorious deeds of regenerated freemen.

New York, said Mr. H. had come. How could she hold back? Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, were calling on her. Maine, degenerate Maine, had awakened from her long sleep of degradation and slavery at the sound of the oppressor's voice, and called on New York to join her in her new position. Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, held out their hands in welcome to her, told her to partake of their glory! How could she stay?—She did not—she came! The Empire State was now to be found in the foremost rank of freedom—ready to do or die in the cause of the country.

☞ *Moral Effect of Banking.*—A late London paper contains the following remarks, on the "influence of Banking on the public morals."

Influence of Banking on the public morals.—Banking also exercises a powerful influence upon the morals of society; it tends to produce honesty and punctuality in pecuniary engagements. Bankers, for their own interest, always have a regard to the moral character of the party with whom they deal; they inquire whether he be honest or tricky, industrious or idle, prudent or speculative, thrifty or prodigal; and they will more readily make advances to a man of moderate property, and good morals, than to a man of large property, and of inferior reputation. Thus, the establishment of a bank in any place immediately advances the pecuniary value of a good moral character. There are numerous instances of persons having risen from obscurity to wealth only by means of their moral character, and the confidence which that character produced in the mind of their banker. It is not merely by way of loan or discount that a banker serves such a person; he also speaks well of him to those who may make inquiries respecting him, and the banker's good opinion will be the means of procuring him a higher degree of credit with the parties with whom he trades. These effects are easily perceivable in country towns; and, even in London, if a house be known to have engaged in gambling or smuggling transactions, or in any other way to have acted discreditably, their bills will be taken by the bankers less readily than those of an honorable house of inferior property. It is thus that the bankers perform the functions of public conservators of the commercial virtues. From motives of private interest they encourage the industrious, the prudent, the punctual, and the honest, while they discountenance the spendthrift and the gambler, the liar and the knave. They hold out inducements to uprightness, which are not disregarded by even the most abandoned. There is many a man who would be deterred from dishonesty by the frown of a banker, though he might care but little for the admonitions of a bishop.

The above article may apply to England, but in this country we believe that in nine cases out of ten the Banks are governed altogether by the pecuniary ability of the parties. Our banks care not a hawbee whether a man is honest, or industrious, or idle, or of a moral or immoral character, so that he and his securities are able to make them safe—they look to the *main chance*, not the encouragement of any class of citizens, and they leave the regulation of the morals to some other body more interested.

☞ *The Spirit of the Party.*—We have been astonished at the mad devotion of certain men to partizan notions. Mr. Rouse, the new Senator from Virginia, has made himself remarkable in this way, and in the Senate of the United States, on the 26th of last September, expressed himself in these words:

"He said he was unalterably and unchangeably fixed against a Bank. Whatever might happen, he could never consent to one; *if the country would be ruined without it*, he could not agree to give it. *No possible state of things could arise*, in which he would ever consent to such a measure. If there were no other means than it, *for the salvation of the country*, he would reject it."

The success of the party is with such men as Mr. Rouse, more important than the salvation of the country—and the manner in which he has expressed his views admirably illustrates the differences between a *partizan* and a PATRIOT.—*R. Chron.*

☞ *National Convention.*—The suggestion of the Boston Atlas, in the annexed paragraph, appears to us very judicious, and we venture to express that it may be concurred in by the Whig party throughout the Union.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Vermont have appointed delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. We are inclined to think that the time for holding this Convention will be further postponed. It does not appear to us to be either necessary or expedient to make the Presidential nomination until the important elections for members of Congress shall have taken place next year.—*Atlas.*

☞ *A Scene in Nashville, Tennessee.*—Elbow room has been quite scarce in Nashville during the past week. Such scrooging, gouging, twisting, turning in, and turning out, has seldom before been witnessed. Instance the following:

Traveller dismount at a tavern—"Hilton, landlord, can I get lodgings here to-night?"

Landlord—"No, sir; every room in the house is engaged."

Traveller—"Can't you even give me a blanket, and a bunch of shavings for a pillow, in your bar room?"

Landlord—"No, sir; there's not a square foot of space unoccupied any where in the house."

Traveller—"Then I'll thank you, sir, to have a pole, well secured, out of your second story window, and I'll roost on that."

☞ *An Irish Voter.*—A committee has been appointed to inquire into the manner in which some of the elections were conducted, and the following amusing paragraph from a Dublin paper, in the police reports, may show a little of what is likely to be exhibited before the committee:

"In the course of examining some petty squabble between two ladies, the following evidence was given: 'Oh, your worships,' remarked the defendant's daughter, 'you don't know what Mrs. Harwood can do, mild as she looks. She was married to a nice young man, who lived near Paradise row, and he died about a year ago. Well, when the last election came, she *dressed herself up* in her husband's clothes, put on that wig (pointing to that which has been already described,) and putting the certificate in her pocket, she voted for O'Connel and Hutton!' (Shouts of laughter followed this announcement, incredible as it appeared.) Mrs. Harwood, abandoning all reserve, joined cordially in the laugh, and turning to the tale-teller, exclaimed with exultation, 'well, if nothing else is true, what you said now is no lie.' Some gentlemen inquired if she was really serious. Mrs. Harwood—'Indeed I am, and, if I live, I will vote again for O'Connel and Hutton.'"

☞ Since the election in N. York United States Bank Stock has advanced to 122½. The Bank has not given up the ghost as yet.

☞ Gen. Duff Green has disposed of the Baltimore Merchant, and retired from Editorial life. Mr. Cralle will continue the Editor of the paper.

UNITED STATES—FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

It is often said that the eyes of the world are directed towards America; and we may add, that they are fixed upon us with a more and more intense interest. Thousands there are, in every enlightened nation of the world, who are hoping that their communities may enter upon the same or a similar career, and they are naturally looking to us as the fore-runners in the great race of political freedom. The advocates of despotic rule are as eagerly watching for our failure. They say that it is all very fair in theory, but will prove to be impracticable in the experiment. If it does prove impracticable, if the experiment does fail, a shock will be given to the hopes of political liberty, for which no man dare to answer. What did we say? Rather, for which every man in this country shall bitterly answer, in the overwhelming anarchy and misery that will follow. Nay more—if failure and overthrow do await the experiment here, the guilt as well as the ruin will be our own. The fault will not be our own. The fault will not be in our Stars, nor in our circumstances, but in ourselves. The ruin will come, because we would not arouse ourselves to provide against it; because we would not see the signs of the times; because our Press and our conversation did not hold the right language, and because our practice did not conform to it.—*Ral. Register.*

PROFESSION *vs.* PRACTICE.

Amos Kendall wrote the famous Address put forth by the Central Hickory Club of Washington. This Address contains the following remark:

"*Offices in our Government are created for the good of the* PEOPLE, *and not to provide places for the personal favorites of the Chief Magistrate, or any other* MAN *or* MEN."

So much for Mr. Kendall's *professions*. His *practice* is quite a different thing. Since the publication of this very Address, he has procured for himself, and his "personal favorites," the following valuable Offices:

Amos Kendall, Postmaster General,	$6,000
His father-in-law, A. Kyle, sen.	$1,200
His brother-in-law, A. Kyle, Jr.	$1,200
His nephew, Samuel Kendall, Jr., principal of the "Dead Letter Office" and "Pay Agent,"	$1,400
Another nephew ——Kendall, travelling Postmaster in New York	$1,000
A brother of Amos, also in the "Dead Letter Office,"	$1,000
Another brother, associated with the former Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department, which office he resigned, to become Agent for the land speculations of officers of the Government and others.	

Here is a fine specimen of a democratic Patriot and his family comfortably pocketing $12,000 per annum "for the good of the people!"—*Register.*

NOTICE.

THE firm of Folsome & Allen was dissolved on the 19th, September last, those having claims against the firm will please present them to Derias Folsome for settlement. S. W. ALLEN.

Nov. 20, 1837. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts by Cash or Note. B. P. BOYD.

Nov. 23, 1837. 2w

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73*tf*

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

Lost or Stolen

SOMETIME in the latter part of October, a small red pocket book, containing two dollars in money, one note on Washington Shoaf for ten dollars, dated June 27, 1837, one on Isaac Spencer for thirteen dollars and sixty-six cents, dated, June 29, 1837, and some few papers of not much value. Both of the notes were made payable to Martin Icehour. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes.—Any person returning the pocket book may keep the two dollars for their trouble.

SOLOMON ICEHOUR.

Nov. 18, 1837. 3t

Attention
Town Company.

YOU are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on the first Saturday in December next, at your usual parade ground, at 11 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for drill.

J. D. SMITH, *Captain.*

Nov. 23, 1837. 2t

MARRIED

In Cabarrus county, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. JAMES C. FRAZIER, to Miss ELIZA B. CALDWELL.

In Cabarrus County, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Mr. DAVID R. KILLOUGH to Miss ELIZABETH IRVIN.

DIED

In Cabarrus County on the 13th inst. at the residence of Mr. Silas Young, Dr. REMUS W. HOLLAND, in the 27th year of his age. The deceased, was a native of Iredell county, and has been practising Medicine in the neighborhood of Millgrove, Cabarrus Co., for the last three months, where he proved himself skilful and successful in his profession; and by the correctness of his moral character, the mildness and amiableness of his disposition, he secured the confidence and esteem of all with whom he associated. His illness (which was short and painful) he bore with remarkable composure of mind, and was promptly attended to by Mr. Young and family, as well as by Physicians and other numerous friends who visited him.

P. S. Hoping shortly to see a more full account from his friends of Iredell, I think it unnecessary to say more. A friend of the deceased.

In this place, on Wednesday last, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL P. BLACKWOD, son of John Blackwood, esq. of this county. The deceased had just returned from the south-west, where the seeds of the disease were sown which produced his dissolution. His modest deportment rendered him agreeable to his associates, and his rare virtues endeared him to his intimate friends. —*Hillsborough Recorder.*

NEW GOODS,
Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened, his Winter Stock of Goods, at the corner of Fifth-street on Tryon. The following articles comprise a part of his Stock, viz:

Super Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Claret, English, French and American CLOTHS,
Steel mix'd do for Overcoats,
Black and Drab CASSIMERES,
Mix'd, Black, Blue and Strip'd SATTINETS,
Red and White *FLANNELS*,
Col'd. Black and Figured MERINOS,
Black Italian, Sinchew and Gro de Nap *SILKS*,
Plain black and plaid Silk Velvet VESTINGS,
Silk Vestings, Merino do
White and Black Cotton HOSE,
Black worsted do
Coloured do
Lamb's Wool and Cotton ½ do
Buff and Drab Buckskin *GLOVES*,
Hoskin do
Ladies white and black Silk do
Duffle and Point BLANKETS,
Whitney do
Silk bound do fine article,
Good assortment of low priced PRINTS,
Brown and bleached SHIRTING,
Brown and bleached DRILLING,
Ticking and Checks,
Cambries and Muslins,
Flag and Fancy Silk *HANDKERCHIEFS*,
Prussian SHAWLS, Thibet do
Printed Silk do Challey do
Stocks and Collars,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Bale Yarn,

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries,
Bale Rope, Bagging & Twine, very low,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Hats, Shoes and Boots.

The above articles were purchased this Fall in the city of Charleston by himself, on as good terms as was possible for any one else to obtain them. He now offers them to his Customers and all who may call, at considerably reduced prices from last year. As he has now closed his books and intends to sell hereafter for *CASH*, he will make it an object to those who call on him to buy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73*tf*

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest. MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73*tf*

Valuable TOWN Property
For Sale.

THE subscriber again offers for sale, his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, one door south of the Jail. The house is very convenient for a small family and has all necessary out houses. There is a WELL of good water on the lot. Also, on the premises is a good Wood and Smith Shop, suitable for carrying on the Coach Making Business. This situation is a good one for that business and is worthy the attention of those wishing to engage in it. Possession given the 1st of January next. If the property is disposed of, it will be for rent on the 1st of January. Letters sent to me at Wedesborough will be attended to immediately.

NATHAN BROWN.

Nov. 23, 1837. 47*tf*

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

CHRIST IN THE GARDEN.
By Mrs. Hemans.

He knelt—the Saviour knelt and pray'd,
When hot his Father's eye
Look'd through the lonely garden's shade
On that dread agony:
The Lord of all above, beneath,
Was bowed with sorrow unto death!

The sun set in a fearful hour;
The heavens might well grow dim,
When this mortality had power
So to o'ershadow Him:
That he who gave man's breath might know
The very depths of human woe.

He knew them all!—the doubt, the strife,
The faint, perplexing dread;
The mists that hang o'er parting life,
All darken'd round his head;
And the Deliverer knelt to pray—
Yet passed it not, that cup, away;

It passed not—though the stormy wave
Had sunk beneath his tread;
It passed not—though to him the grave
Had yielded up its dead;
But there was sent him, from on high,
A gift of strength for man to die!

And was *his* mortal hour beset
With anguish and dismay?
How may we meet our conflict yet
In the dark, narrow way?
How bot through him, that path who trod?—
Save, or we perish, Son of God!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FAMILY SCENE.

[*From the Baltimore Visitor.*]

Wife. My dear, I really think it time we had a new carpet for our parlor; that old red and green affair begins to look indifferent.

Husband. (Rather coldly.) Its comfortable enough, I'm sure—suits well the furniture, and by no means offends my taste.

W. (Affecting a pleasant and soothing tone.) Why that may be all true enough, my dear, but you know appearance must be kept up.

H. That is, we must spend twice as much as is necessary, to appear grand and elegant in the eyes of those who do not care a fig for us.

W. No, I don't mean that at all, and you know I don't. But you know as well as I do, that if we do not let people see that we can afford to have the best of every thing, and look as well as our neighbors, that they will not respect us.

H. That (snapping his fingers energetically) for the respect of such people. What is it other people's business whether I have a richly furnished parlor or not. They, certainly, have no right to expect me to lay out twice as much in decorating a room to receive them in when they choose to honor me with their company, as would keep my family in comfortable clothing for a year, and go far towards paying rent in the bargain.

W. Nonsense! This is another specimen of your outlandish notions If you were to have your own way, you would have no handsomely furnished parlor in the house unless you could sit in it yourself every evening.

H. May be I would'nt.

W. No, I know you wouldn't

H. Let me see—there's a side-board which is never used, lumbering up our back parlor which cost me 100 dollars. This sum would have carpeted our chambers, our worn out beds, and purchased a new hair mattrass for a summer luxury. And there is Jane's piano, which drained me 450 dollars more, and is no use to any body in the house or out of it. The sofa, too; which no body but strangers are allowed to enjoy was 85 dollars more, and now you want a new carpet for the use of those who would be more ready to say an evil than a kind word for you. If it wasn't for these parlors, and ornaments and superfluities, I might get along in the world without all the embarrassments and perplexities that now dog my out goings and in comings. The one or two thousand dollars which I have already laid out in finery, and showy furniture for unoccupied rooms, if I now had it, would enable me to add six or seven hundred a year to my income.

[Just at this interesting moment a servant is summoned to the street door.]

W. Bless me! there comes some one, and this room is all in topsey turvey. Here, hand me the brush, this hearth is covered with coals and ashes. There, Sally, straighten down the rug. I do wish you would let me keep a fire every evening in the parlor; it is mortifying to be seen in this way by visitors.

[Servant returns from the door, and hands in a shawl that had been borrowed by a young lady an evening or two before.]

H. (In passion and with great warmth.) So you have set all the evening with every thing disordered, and the coals and ashes clear *out* to the fender; and this was all good enough for me. But no sooner is a knock heard than every thing must be put to its place, and the hearth made decent for the comfort of mere strangers. I'll sell the piano, sideboard and all—confound me if I don't. I'll let you see whether I am to be bumbugged in this way any longer! I'll have nothing about this house that I cannot enjoy myself; and if strangers expect to be treated better here than I am, they will find themselves confoundedly mistaken!

[Curtain falls slowly—husband pacing horriedly across the room, and wife almost thrown into convulsions in a vain effort to get a fit of the hysterics.]

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

OUR COUNTRY.

The following is an extract from an Oration, delivered by a worthy patriot a quarter of a century since. That it contains some valuable truth, every true lover of his country, whatever his political principles may be will readily admit. May the evils which it portrays, ever be far removed from us:

"That virtue, both in those who command and those who obey, is absolutely essential to the existence of republics is, a maxim, and a most important one, in political science. Whether we retain a sufficient share of this virtue to promise ourselves a long duration, you my friends must decide. But should the period ever arrive, when luxury and intemperance shall corrupt our towns, while ignorance and vice pervade the country: when the press shall become the sewer of falsehood and slander: when talents and integrity be no recommendation and open dereliction of all principle no obstacle to preferment: when we shall entrust our liberties to men with whom we should not dare to trust our property; when the chief seats of honor and responsibility in our government shall be filled by characters of whom the most malicious ingenuity can invent nothing worse than the truth; when we shall see members of our national councils, in defiance of the laws of God and their country, throwing away their lives in defence of reputations, which if they ever existed had long been lost; when in fine, we shall see our legislators sacrificing their senses, their reasons, their oaths, and their consciences, at the alter of party;—then we may say that virtue has departed, and the end of liberty draweth nigh."

Statue of Washington—Liberal gift.—On the 26th inst. an elegant statute of Washington, presented by John Hagan, Esq. of New Orleans, to the Exchange and Banking Company of that city, was elevated to its lofty seat at the back of the portico of the Exchange Hotel, by Mr. Galluer, the architect of the building, in a safe and most expeditious manner.

The True American states that this statue of the "Father of his Country," is the work of *Carlo Richi*, of Carrara, of the marble of which place it is made. It represents him seated in Roman armor and the toga, supporting in his left hand an entablature, on which is proposed to be inscribed his farewell address, whilst his right hand is raised in graceful gesticulation; his sword lies at his feet. On either side of the pedestal are wreaths of oak and laurel, and in the front the arms of Louisianna. The likeness is said to be admirable. This gift of Mr. Hagan cost fourteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

John F. Hunter
vs.
Thomas Cooper and Joseph Chittum. } Or. Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of Thomas Cooper, adjoining the lands of William Cooper, John Cooper and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

Swaim's Justice.

THE author of the "Man of Business" is now preparing a new and complete treatise, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Wardens of the Poor, Overseers of Roads, Rangers, Entry Takers, Surveyors, Processioners, Guardians, Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Agents, Attorneys, Carriers, &c., to be more plain and practical in its details, than any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo pages. The work will be well printed and bound, and ready for subscribers during the month of March next; to be promptly delivered at any court-house within the State at $3 50 per copy, or $30 for 10 copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay *now* in advance, shall have a receipt in full for $2 50. Address B. Swaim, Atto. at Law, Ashborough, N. C. Free of postage.

October, 1837. 173

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he still continues to furnish Fresh BEEF, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings in each week. He has just received as fine a drove of cattle as ever was brought to this market, and as he is in the habit of taking his Beef around the town, he would take pleasure in serving any person who may feel disposed to encourage him. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Oct. 7, 1837. 67tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John McCord, dec'd, are informed that their notes are now due: and it is hoped that those interested will avail themselves of this notice, as it is absolutely necessary to have the estate closed.

J. D. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 3, 1837. 173

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th day of December next, being the first Monday of the month, the following valuable lands, viz:

One Lot in the Town of Charlotte known by No. 53, in square 8th, bounded in front by Tryon street, and running back for compliment, formerly owned by Jas. G. Spears.

—ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, one joining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Smartt and others—the other joining H. H. Glover and others—generally well known.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land, containing 37 acres, formerly owned by Alex. Gillespie, joining the lands of Robert and Edwin Potts and others.

The above Lands will all be sold, for the benefit of the heirs at law, on a credit of 12 months—bond and security will be required.

—AND ALSO—

Two Tracts of Land, formerly owned by Thomas Hope, one containing 240 acres, more or less—the other 106 acres, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek, joining each other, and the lands of Jas. Walker, Addison Orr, Spears and others—1, 2 and 3 years credit will be given—bonds and approved security required.

By Order, D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.
Mecklenburg co., Oct. 28, 1837. 174—$3½

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Strickland's Bagging, Roping and Twine, which they offer low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on short credit.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, Dry Cowhides, &c. M. & H.

Oct. 16, 1837. 68tf

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting, Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

NOTICE.

COTTON! COTTON!!

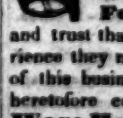
PERSONS having yet on hand their old and new crop of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, can meet with an opportunity, by calling on the subscribers; and they must now see that there is no hopes of the article rising whatever, but must still go lower. We will continue to buy from this time until the first of January next. No trade can be effected unless at least one-half be taken in goods, the balance will be paid in cash. We now have and will continue to have, a good assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton. MORRISON & HARRIS.

July 12, 1837. 54tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER, } *Concord.*
" J. F. & C. PHIFER, }
" PHIFER & MOSS,
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 43tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

Farmers & Planters Almanac
FOR
1838,
FOR SALE HERE,
either by the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*
Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

ONCE MORE!

I've just received the last report
Of FASHIONS from New York;
And if me still you will support,
Will do the best of Work.

Wm. J. Keahey

IS not ungrateful for the liberal favours conferred by the public, and expects a continuance of the same, by assiduously waiting on his customers.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837.

N. B. It is positively necessary that the claims of the firm of W. J. Keahey & Co. should be settled on or before the first day of January next.

175 WM. J. KEAHEY.

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

Valuable Town Property
For Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 59tf

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **230** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 56tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my [illegible] year, I [illegible] my left leg, which [illegible] so until the [illegible] I tried [illegible] success, until I applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have entirely cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used no bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflamation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOV. 8.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	35 a
do Apple,	60 a 80	Iron,	5½ a
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	30 a
Beeswax,	22½	Nails, cut,	7½ a
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Leaf,	18 a
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Lump,	16
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	55 a
Corn,	70 a 75	Wheat, new,	90 a 95
Flaxseed,	90½	Whiskey,	45 a
Flour,	6 a 6	Wool,	30 a

CHERAW—NOV. 13.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	12 a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	37½ a
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	6 a
Cotton, old,	5 a 8	Sugar,	11 a
do new,	8½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	2 a
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½ a
Flour, Country,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	62 a

CAMDEN—NOV. 11.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	6 a
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	30 a
Bale Rope,	12 a 16	do N. O.	35 a
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	6 a
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	9 a
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	2 a
Coffee,	14 a 15	Tallow,	10 a
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	40 a

COLUMBIA—NOV. 11.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	87½ a
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	45 a
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	6 a
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	5 a
Cotton,	5 a 10	Lard, New,	12 a
Mackerel,	7½ a 12	Molasses, Cuba,	30 a
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	do N. O.	30 a

CHARLESTON—NOV. 4.

Bacon,	10 a 14	Mackerel, No 1,	19 a
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 22	do No 2,	16 a
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No 3,	13 a
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	5 a
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	45 a
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 12	Rice, prime,	4 a
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	3 a
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	80 a
Corn,	81½	do in bulk,	30 a
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	75 a
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	7 a
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	12 a
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	62 a
Molasses, Cuba,	28 a 30	Tallow,	10 a
do N. O.	35 a 37	Whiskey,	40 a

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. prem. other places at the North, 2½ per cent. prem.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as follows: Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, 5 per On the West, 60 per cent. dis. and interest.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per
Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a per cent.
North Carolina money, par.